SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1872.

Amusements fred .. Rooth's Theatre-Jaliu Creat Matione, Bowery Theatre-Walf of New York Bryant's Opera House-5th sv. and 23d -Cooper Institute-Fre Lectore, Fitth Avenue Theatre-Drong, Water Brand Opera House No Thorough'are, Matines, Lina Edwin's Theatre-Opera Boufe, with Atunes, Matines, Rible's Garden-The Black Crook, Matines, Rew York Circus - 14th st., opposite Acateny of Music. Matines.

Blymple Theatre-Humpiy Dumpty. Matines.

Jam Francisco Minatreia - 888 Breadway.

M. James Theatre-Morald.

Lony Pastor's Opera House-The Slave's Dream. Matines. Theatre Comique-The White Crock. Matines Falon Square Theatre-Variety Company, Matines, Wallack's Theatre-John Garth, Wood's Museum-Little Red Riding Hond, Matines,

NERGELY, per year.

\*\*BEDDARY ADVERTISING RATES

\*\*BEDDARY ADVERTISING, per line,

Two lines (I would) or less,

Three lines (I would) or less,

TENERGE NOTICES, before Marriages and Death

\*\*PECTAL NOTICES, Silver Marriages and Death

\*\*PECTAL NOTICES

NATIONAL REFORM TICKET. Sor President : LYMAN TRUMBULE, OF ILLINOIS.

> for Vice President : SAMUEL J. TILDEN. OF NEW YORK.

Our Maritime Decline. Our high tariff leads constantly to propo sitions in Congress to relieve this or that in dustry, or this or that proposed enterprise, by the removal of certain duties which stand in their way.

A discussion on this topic in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last was marked by some peculiar developments. Means avowed themselves unanimously in publican party. favor of admitting free of duty some machinery to further the cheapening of the manufacture of plate glass in this country. Even Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania, one of the watch-dogs of Protection pure and simple, was moved to the unwonted leniency of yielding to the proposal; and the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Dawis, made it the secasion for enunciating not so specifically his approval of this particular measure, as his ideas in general on the whole subject of the tariff. But there was a more important point in the debate. It was thrown out, as it is always thrown out in these tariff discussions in Congress, that these demands of special inamong them stands the shipping interest, or on why relief should be granted to one :lass than to another.

Now the truth is that there is not the and those of the thousand and one small It measures the national ability to cope with | difficulty in producing evidence of other the great powers of the world in conducting transactions equally serviceable to his party. and developing the world's commerce, and it But as plausible as this defence might ap-

traditions and vitalize this right arm of the didates, who favored universal suffrage, amnational strength. There is a patrictic in nesty, and honest men for office. It is not in England that one will hear whether citizens, qualified voters, or not, who puerile comparisons between the needs of might be willing to vote for CLAYTON's canthis pervading and commanding interest didates for a consideration. Notwithstandfigent nor reputable in Congress to place the elected by a vote of three to one. question of relief to the prestrate maritime | Under these circumstances the acquittal of industry, and consequently paralyz d mayal | Senator Chayton upon the charges brought power of the country, on the same footing against him would appear extremely improwith the needs of a boring machine for bable were it not for one saving fact. Presi

Massachus tis. power we must have a mercantile marine. memy he must come by sea, it is by sea we must meet him. And to do this successfully terests from which we can extemporize the forces which alone can enable us to do so. No clearer proposition than this can be enunciated; and yet it seems to be forever forgotten or ignored in every discussion in ate on the so-called civil service reform, pro-Congress that relates to the relief of our | voked by Senator Carpenter's onslaught. thipping interest.

Commerce of this city by their action of haustive, though it was able and effective Thursday last have put themselves upon | e ough from his point of view. But Mr. untenable ground in this matter by advoca- | CARPENTER is rather a lawyer than a states ting the introduction of foreign-built ships | man, notwithstanding his large native ca free of duty. It is a position dictated by the | pacity. selfishness of a small but powerful class, but it can never find any sustenance from those opposing himself to all civil service reform, warm and life-giving sources of public again which everybody knows is needed. He con ment which are alone adequate to the creation of a policy on this subject that can end tard scheme now before Congress, and in op-

as to our industrial interests. It is a point which must be abandoned before we can move the ground tier of public opinion in behalf of the great and far reaching intereste that are at make

Senator Clayton's Probable Line of Defence.

Two very important cases are likely to attract a great deal of public attention for some time to come. One is that of STORES, indicted for the murder of Col. JAMES FISK, Jr. The other is that of Senator CLAYTON of Arkansas, accused of complicity in ballotbox stuffing and other election frauds, where by certain Democrats were sent to the Arkansas Legislature, and Gen. EDWARDS, the candidate of the Democracy, was sent to represent Arkansas in Congress in place of the Republican who was legally electedthese frauds having been committed in pursuance of a corrupt bargain with the Democrats through which CLAYTON secured his seat in the United States Senate. Many conjectures have been made in the newspapers in regard to the defence which STOKES'S counsel would be likely to employ ; no less interest attaches to the probable line of defence to be assumed in the case of the Arkansas Senator

It is not probable that Senators like Mon-TON and SHERMAN, who supported FOSTER BLODGETT's fraudulent claims to a seat in their body, would find anything particularly objectionable in the commission of election frauds in Arkansas in the interest of their own party; or that the thick and thin supporters of GRANT, such as CONKLING and EDMUNDS, would be disposed to find serious fault with anything which had received the approval of their master. But the great body of the Republican Senators might resent the commission of fraud when coupled with perfidy toward their own party organization; and hence it would seem that Senator CLAYTON's most effective defence would be an endeavor to prove that if he had committed frauds in the interest of him self and the Democrats, he had also commit The members of the Committee of Ways and | ted greater ones for the benefit of the Re-

If Senator CLAYTON should adopt this de fence he would have no difficulty in proving that in 1868 he managed so as to send the Hon. LOGAN H. ROOTES, a Republican, to serve a term in Congress, although his opponent, Col. CHAS. S. CAMERON, received a larger majority than the total number of votes cast for ROOTES. There were twenty four counties in the district, of which CAM ERON carried nineteen, as was shown by the returns officially sent to the office of the Secretary of State. But by throwing out the entire votes of seven of these counties with those of precincts in many others, and returning five hundred and nine votes cast for CHAS. S. CAMERON as given for J. M. terests for relief are all of a piece; and that CAMERON-of whom nobody in Arkansas had ever heard-Gov. CLAYTON was enas it is compendiously termed, the interest of abled to proclaim that Mr. Rootes was ship builders; and that there is no more rea chosen by four hundred and thirty-seven majority. Even the Memphis Avalanche. which cannot justly be accused of partiality for Senator CLAYTON, in describslightest analogy between the demands of ing this exploit admiringly exclaims that the great maritime interest of this nation in "the Boles-Edwards case it was necessary to wipe out only two thousand one hunspecific industries of the country. This dred and seventy-three majority. CLAYTON maritime interest is an integral portion of the | could do that any morning before breakfast national power. It is a leading feature in with both hands tied behind him-but the the national character. It is a conspicuous | Cameron gerrymandering showed genius." emblem and index of the national resources. Senator CLAYTON would probably have no

ur relative powers of offence and pear at first sight, it could be easily over defence both on the sea and on the land. thrown, as there would be no difficulty in This is a subject on which we may profit producing an abundance of rebutting testiably take a lesson from the older maritime | mony which would show that since his nations, and notably from Great Britain. election to the Senate Mr. CLAYTON has The British Parliament never requires an been intriguing with the Democrats to preargument to quicken its judgment or stimm- vent the success of the Republicans in his late its action in any question bearing upon | State; that at the municipal election held in the maritime and naval supremacy of that Little Rock in November last he endeavored great power. Let it but be hinted that that to injure the Republican party by frequentsupremacy is threatened and Parliament in- ing grog shops, making men drunk so as to stantly becomes a unit in support of what- control their votes, and using every possible ever measures are requisite to support the old | means to defeat the regular Republican canspiration evoked whenever the deeds or the | charged that five hundred blank certificates demands of the mariners of England are of registration, signed by the proper officer, brought to the front in public discussion. were offered to one man to use for his friends, and those of a pottery in Wales, or an iron | ing the efforts made by the Senator, howfoundry in Sheffield. And it is neither intellever, the regular Republican ticket was

Louisiana, or a cap making establishment in | dent Grant is so completely identified with some of the most nefarious operations of the We should be glad to see Congress occupy | Senator, that a verdict against CLAYTON a national standpoint on the fundamental | would justly be deemed a condemnation question whether we are to have a great of the President. The spirit to commit mercantile marine in the future, as we have | frauds which is still rampant in Arkansas had in the past, but have not now. But to is attributed by the honest men of that State do this the petty idea of its being a mere directly to the sustaining support of Presithip builders' interest must be discarded. | dent GRANT. Indeed, it is believed to be It is in no sense a local interest, or a class in- the legitimate result of his removing from terest. If there is such a thing as a national office certain officers of the United States concern, this is on . It is high time the | Court for procuring the indictment of CLAYnational mind was informed and the Con- ton by a Republican Grand Jury. There gressional mind enlightened and clarified fore, as the leading supporters of the Adminon this topic. If we are to be a naval stration consider the utterance of any word of censure against GRANT as a greater crime And since if we are ever to have a foreign | than any possible degree of fraud, and only approached in enormity by the crimes of high treason and wilful murder, it is quite we must foster those classes and those in- possible that the Senator from Arkansas may come off with flying colors after all.

## The Civil Service Debate.

There was a I vely discussion in the Se as our readers will have seen. Mr. CARPEN We are sorry to see that the Chamber of TER's speech was neither thorough nor ex-

Mr. CARPENTER made a great mistake in founded real reform with the crude and bas

is the legitimate method of going about it? An answer to the first would show that the offspring of a committee of amateurs, now before Congress, is anything but civil service reform. The proposition which this dilettanti committee make is to reform the methods of appointment, so as to obtain a higher grade of capacity among subordinate officials. This they propose to obtain by a system of competitive examination carried

on by technical experts. Now this is not the chief point of the reform demanded by any manner of means. The deficiency of the American people is not in capacity; and where the blunder is made of appointing an incapable, it is not as a general thing done ignorantly, but on purpose. It is not a competitive examination that is needed to protect the appointing power. The question of fitness and unfliness is easily solved by the ordinary machinery of official life. It is not ignorance as to who is fit and who is unfit, that gives us incompetent officials; It is the want of disposition to appoint those who are best fitted, and to retain them when found, that occasions the mischief our civil service suf-

Another great difficulty is the fact that the appointing power created by the Constiution, and alone known to the Constitution, is deliberately abdicated and turned over to llegitimate and irresponsible hands; and even a review of their action is stolidly refused by those alone responsible for the appointments to office.

It was on these two points that Secretary Cox declared for reform in the Department of the Interior, and for his adherence to which he was turned out of office. Men were thrust upon him who were known to be incapable, and their appointment insisted on. Others who, as experience had demonstrated, were eminently well fitted for their places he was required to remove to make room for the unfit and unqualified. The difficulty is not at all in finding fit persons to fill offices. Want of capacity is not a general American weakness that needs to be specially guarded against; and it is putting the cart altogether before the horse to make it the central point in a real civil service reform.

A more signal abortion than the scheme proposed was never conceived, as will be very soon demonstrated, as the examination and discussion of it proceed. And what is worse, t will also be seen that the movement on the part of its principal endorser-we mean the President-is wholly insincere, and is not intended to amount to anything.

The true central idea of a genuine civil service reform consists in a total abandonment of the more recent methods of the appointing power and in a resumption of its voluntarily abdicated duties, and most especially in a change of heart, which is of far more consequence than any change of method. It consists in going back to find in the requirements of the Constitution, and in the earlier practices under it, a guide to enlighten the action of the Executive. At present appointments are shared by the appointing power with members of Congress, on the principle of you scratch my back and I tickle your elbow. This is the evil which Mr. TRUMBULL aims at when he proposes to enact that a recommendation by a Congressman shall operate as a bar to appointment, instead of, as now, as a chief means of procuring it. Mr. TRUM-BULL's object, and the object of the real reformers, is to put a stop to the corruption of the appointing power as exercised by the ive, and by members of Congress, in their dispensation of patronage for their own perpetuation in office. An immense abuse has grown up in the giving of office as pay for political service in behalf of the individual conferring it, thus bringing the civil service of the Government into direct conflict with the freedom of elections; and all this

las got to be remedied. But the truth is that what we first need n a real reform of appointments is a eform in the appointing power itself. This is by no means to be got by an abdication of its functions by that power, or by its placing itself in the hands of an irresponsible dilettanti committee unknown to the Constitution; but by a cleanslegitimate functions, discharged with a single eve to the public good.

It is no objection to these views to sav hat the Executive cannot, alone and unaidd, perform its just duties and make appointments in detail. If it cannot be done without aid, that aid is at hand. A President or Secretary is not forbidden to apply to the one legitimate source, namely, the represenatives of the people, when either requires assistance in the selection of official agents. But this is a very different thing from abandoning the whole power into their hands and refusing even a supervision of its exercise, as is now the uniform practice.

Let us then have a thorough civil service reform, but let it begin at the right end.

The James R ver and Kanawha Canal folks are again before Congress for money to bill introduced by Mr. Stevenson in the House of | GRANT to send him to Washington Territory. Representatives modestly asks for only \$8,000,000 to begin with. The bill also provides that before he delivery of the United States bonds provided for, the Legislatures of Virginia and West Virginia shall convey to the United States all their inerest in any companies having a claim in tion projected; but that such conveyance shall be null and void if the United States does not within a certain time complete the water way nterprise it is provided that no tolls shall be tates that may have occasion to sail across the | have gone away to toreign countries. ountry, and that munitions of war, or store and supplies for the use of the General Govern noney out of the speculation it is stipulated that fter the private stock of the James River and

repaid with interest to the " of States treasury, then no further tolls shall be ocliected except those necessary for the superintendence and repair of the canal. At a time when so many unreasonable claims for Government aid are pressing upon the attention of Congress, it is cheering to observe the moderation of the demands in Mr. STEVEN-

A memorial has been presented to Con gress by Louis Baker, formerly Consul at Laguayra, Venezuela, asking that measures may be taken for introducing several species of palms into this country, and that a full experiment may be made as to the capabilities of the country to produce them to advantage. Mr. BAKER has spent much time in South America and India, and is confident that certain varieties of East Indian, African, and South American palms may be profitably introduced into the Southern States, and especially the State of Florida, so that palm sugar, nuts, dates, sago, and fibre can be obtained there at an expense much less than that at which the same articles are now procured by importation. The simple machinery, similar to that used in making maple sugar, required for the manufacture of palm sugar, would render it practicable to produce the article at a cheap rate after the trees once began to yield, and the costly labor required for the cultivation of the sugar cane would be dispensed with. A plantation of palms, after they have matured, which happens about seven years after planting, will require no further care for years to come, yielding its produce in abundance. It is claimed that palm sugar is a more healthy product than that of the cane. It is urged that if a few thousand plants of the varieties of the palm likely to thrive in Florida should be introduced now, in twenty years the trees would be abundant in the Southern States, yielding millions of pounds of sugar annualty.

Last year the rural members of the Illi nois Legislature expended a good deal of their ime in efforts to legislate the Canada thistle out of the State. This year they are discussing measures to rid themselves of dogs. There is no doubt that the ravages of dogs upon sheep flocks are a very serious injury to the farming interest in nearly all the States. Official reports show in Ohio an annual loss of \$2,000,000 in sheep killed by dogs, and nearly \$1,000,000 in njuries-a loss equivalent to 6,000,000 pounds of rool, or a tax of two per cent, upon the total sum invested in sheep in that State. It is said that in two years, from 1868 to 1870, Illinois sank from the sixth to the ninth rank among the States n the number and value of its sheep, and this great falling off is attributed to a proportionate nerease in the number of dogs, and the lack of proper legislation to prevent their ravages among he sheep. The Legislature of Maryland is con sidering the same subject. The returns from five counties report over 1,100 sheep killed in one year by dogs. These are all country dogs, however; our New York dogs have never been accused of such wickedness

In his examination before the Custom House Investigating Committee yesterday, Col. FRANK E. Howe completely vindicated his character from the aspersions cast upon it recently by Mr. NATLOR.

Mr. BECK of Kentucky has introduced the following wholesome bill in the House of Representatives:

"No officer or clerk who has been, is, or may be employed in any capacity whatever in any of the de-partments or bure us of the Government of the United States shall, either while in such office or in wo years after his retirement therefrom, accept any mployment from, render any services, or give an iformation to any person, body politic or cor-orate, relative to two years after his retirement there employment from, render any services, or give any information to any person, body politic or corporate, relative to any cisson, body politic or corporate, relative to any cisson against the United States or other matter which might have come before or have been considered by the department, or any officer, or burean therein, in which he is, has been, or may be employed; and all contracts made or to be made whereby money or any other thing of value is agreed to be paid to such person, or to any one else for such services, are hereby declared noil and void, and any money which may be oaid to such person or persons, or to any other person for their use, may be recovered by any person suing for the same within five years after the discovery of the fact that such payment has been made, which suit may be brought in any court of the United States in the name of the United States, at the cost of the party instituting it, one-ball of the amount so recovered to be for the use of the party suing, and the other half shall be paid into the freesury of the flatter.

This bill would be still better if it could be extended so as to cover the case of the Attorney. General and of Senator Nys, who are counsel for the New Idria Mining Company; and of Gen. Schence, who took a big fee from the Emma Mining Company in London to job off its shares. Why should small offenders be punished and the big ones go scot free?

We learn that the Hon, R. B. CONNOLLY late Comptroller of this city, is now the guest of Mr. WILLIAM STUART at his hospitable mansion on the Sound in New London. We regret to add that the report that Mr. Connolly is very s ck also appears to be well founded.

In the course of the pending Custom House investigation in this city remarks have ing of its own skirts and a resumption of its | been made, especially by some of the reporters of the press, that have been disparaging to Mr. ALONZO B. CORNELL, the Surveyor of this port, Such remarks are altogether unfounded and unjustifiable. Mr. Consell is a politician, and in the management of a Convention or the organization of a Legislature, he will work with zeal and efficiency for his party and his friends, and will, we dare say, make use of the patronage at his command to advance the ends he has in view; but he is a man of high honor, and his integrity, personal or official, cannot be questioned. When such a mass of corruption has been exposed in all departments of the Custom House, it becomes even more important to do justice to those members of the establishment who are free from all taint of it; and there is no man of whom this is truer than it is of ALONZO B. CORNELL.

JAMES F. LEGATE, GRANT'S nominee f r overnor of Washington Territory, is well known in Kansas as a party pensioner, a two-penny intriguer, and a dabbler in small puddles of construct a canal seventy feet wide from Rich- | politics. He was formerly an aspirant to the nond, Va., to the Ohio River at the mouth of the | Governorship of Arizona, but failed to obtain Kanawha. As this canal would have to be car- the appointment. Senator Pomeaox, for reasons ried over or under the Alleghamy mountains, it is best known to himself, desired LEGATE to be difficult to estimate what it would cost; but the away from Kansas for the present, and induced

H story repeats itself. In the nineteenth century Grant gives the most important political positions to his relatives. In the eighteenth century Mme. Pompadous, mistress of Louis the Firteenth, according to a historian, "scattered and to the continuous line of water communica- | gold and offices upon her relatives, even the most distant; her cousin, a drummer, was made captain of dragoons, her brother was made directorgeneral of buildings, erts, and manufactures, with capacity sufficient to pass vessels of at least | and created Marquis de Vandières. Incapable two hundred and eighty tons burden over the ministers, incapable officers, peculation, jobbery, whole length of the line. It further provides | monopolies, and rumous taxation were the rethat the United States shall buy all the stock of sults of this." And, after a period of this the James River and Kanawha Company that is | nepotism, the condition of France is thus de in the hands of private stockholders. As an serioed by a contemporaneous writer; "Most of addedment to the Government to invest in this the farmers, unable to live by the products of their hands, have abandoned them. Some have collected for ships of war belonging to the United | become | bergars, and others | soldiers; many

We have examined with great interest the ment shall be allowed to pass free of all charges ; | Keview, just issued at Toronio by Adam, Stevenso irst number of the Canadian Monthly and National dure the assaults of time, and command the patrictic impulses of all parties.

We cannot have our ships built a read

It is opposed to the popular fiching as well is civil service reform? The second is, what

## AN UP-TOWN CLERICALPLOT

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

What a Member Says About the Rev. G. H.

Hepworth and his Friends-Unitarians Jeniously Guarding their Doctrine and Rights-An Old Sea Captain's Comments. A Sen reporter yesterday called on a promient member of the Cnurch of the Mossiah to ask

im about certain rumors in connection with an lleged attempt on the part of the Rev. George H. Hepworth and his party to get possession of the hurch property. The gentleman was engaged in s private room with a big, burly, genial-looking man, who appeared like a weather-besten sea capsin that had a good cargo of dollars laid up some-

Reporter-Mr. X., if you have a minute to spare I should like to ask you a few questions about the alleged attempt of Mr. Hepworth and his party to

possession of the Church of the Messiah. Mr. X .- I don't want to say anything that would injure Mr. Hepworth. He's leaped the fence and one on a new track, and I wish him nothing but good success. THE SEA CAPTAIN LIGHTS HIS PIPE.

Here the sea captain, was had been listening, urned his chair toward the fire and drew out a small portmanteau from his side pocket, from which he extracted a large pipe. He filled the pipe, lighted it, and pulled away like an Erie locomotive. Reporter-Truth is truth, and I think it fair that you, who understand all about it, should let the

public know just how the matter stands.

Mr. X.-Mr. Hepworth has left us. Still we have he most friendly feeling toward him, and don't want in any way to seek to detruct from his good influence in the new position he has taken. Reporter- I hat is laudable. Still, I can't see pny

not be made known. Voice, from a cloud of smoke-Humph! No reason why people shouldn't mind their own business. Mr. X .- Well, if you persist, I'll tell you all about t. The Board of Trustees, who have full control of the property, consists of nine persons, three going int every year. Lost year two Trinitarians were

lected. We are liberal, and don't want to bind or members down too tigntly. There were Trini-arian pew-holders and hearers, and we thought it rat that they should be represented.

Voice from the Smoke-Pretty Unitarian Church. ME. HEPWORTH'S ALLEGED PLOT.

Mr. Herworth's Alleged Plot.

Mr. X.—The year three Unitarians went out.
Mr. Hepworth's plan was to put taree frinitarians in their places, or, at all events, three persons who would go with nim in his contemplated new departure. You must understand that the church is Unitarian. Unitarians first put up the money, and it has been supported for forty years by Unitarians of the sole purpose of inculcating Unitarian definites. Mr. Hepworth's plan would have placed a majority of Trinitarians on the Board of Trustees, and so, in fact, Trinitarians would have held this and so, in fact, Trinitarians would have held this so, in fact, Trinitarians would have held this grian Church property, and run the machine in aterests of Trinitarianism.

the interests of Trinitarianism.
Chuckle from the smoke cloud.
Reporter—What is the worth of the property?
Mr. X.—After all liabilities are deducted, the property is worth in the market any moment, at the lowest valuation, over \$230,000. Over this, you see, Mr. Repworth's party would have had control.

THE CHURCH FALLING OFF.

Reporter—Was there any idea of parting with Mr. Heaver h before the recent rupture?

Mr. X—We should have had to do something to save ourselves. The first year of Air. Heaverth's number, when there was no anapproach by the state of the transfer. save ourselves. The first year of Mr. Hepworth's ministry, when there was no suspicion of his Unitarianism, the pews brought \$15,000, gold. The second year the rental leil so low that we were \$2,000 short, and had to put on an additional assessment. On Dec. 18, before we had any suspicion of Mr. Hepworth's intention of leading the fence, the church income lell from \$18,000 to \$12,000. We were paying Mr. Hepworth \$9,000 ayear, and we told him we should have to cut him down.

Reporter—Well, but how about the plot to get the church protectif?

Mr. X.—It we objected to Mr. Hepworth's staving and running the machine his own way it was the

and running the machine his own way, it was the intention of his parry to sell the property, and get hold of the money.

Kenorter—Could they have done that legally?

Mr. X.—Certainly. By law the trustees have full control. Well, having got the money, Mr. Hepworta's party would have built a new church for Mr. Hepwort wherever and in whatever style he chose. Remember, all the money which this property represented was originally given by the IV. erty represented was originally given by the Unitarians for Unitarian purposes.

tarians for Unitarian purposes.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE PLOT.

Reporter—When did you discover this plot?

Mr. X—We had not a suspicion of it until noon of Sunitay, the 7th inst. Then we learned that for two montes Mr. Hepworth and his irrends had been canvassing the project. They had got a list of the pow-holders and copies of the charter and by-laws, and had been studying and asking advice on the latter. Of all this we had been lattering ignorant.

Voice from the smoke—Replies! Voice from the smoke—Beetles!

Mr. X.—Faus you see the Trintierians under Mr.
Hepworth, unknown to the Unitarian portion of the
shuret, and been consulting and piotting to destroy
the superstructure raised during forty years by
Unitarian money and labor.

COUNTING THE CHICKENS BEFORE THEY WERE

Reporter—Of course you have good proof of the correctness of these assertions?

Mr. X.—Certainly. Why I was told on the best authority that Mr. Hebworth and some of his friends have actually gone around the city inspecting church buildings, with a view of selecting one as a model for the new church which they intended to build for frinitarian worship sith Unitarian money.

Reporter—Well, what action did you take?

Mr. X.—Though we had only one day's notice, we creanized, and when the election came on on Monday evening. January 8, we elected three Unitarian insteads in the place of the other three retining, and by this means we circumvented Mr. Heeworth and by this means we circumvented Mr. Heeworth and by this means we circumvented Mr. Heeworth and by the smoke—Nice kettle of the Reporter—Whom are you going to choose for your next michster?

Mr. X.—Don't know. We're going to take time and make a careful selection. Br Osgood was a learned man, out no purpit orator, so when he left as we went in the other direction, and got Mr. Herworth, who is a good pulpit man but no scholar. Why, he's as innocent of Greek as a.—Voice from the smoke—Marinaphye.

ITEMS ABOUT MR. HEPWORTH.

Mr. X.—He knows nothing of thegony whatever

Voice from the smoke—Marinepise.

17kms about Mr. Hepworth.

Mr. X.—He knows nothing of theology whatever.

He came from England with his family when he was young, and received only a common school e urcation. The little cramming he got at Cambridge didn't amount to neything. Mr. Hepworth has been all things by turns, and nothing long. He leaped the fence once, and went into deism. Then he leaped the fence once, and went into deism. Then he leaped the fence on the other side and gone into—well, it's tard to say weat. Voice from the smoke—Don't matter a bit.

Mr. X.—He is a good, gental fellow, and I like him well ind wish him Goods end, but he was went out any way. He ought to join the Methodists, who would saift him every year. He's got a stock of setmons that will last just about a year, and holds 'read or make an new ones. Way the first sermon he preacaced here I've hearn over three times, paragraph for paragraph, with just a word allored here ind teers to suit the occasion.

Voice rom the smoke-Didu't do you mi ch good

The Best Paper in the found.

THE NEW YORK WEEKET SUN IS NOW One of the argust of metropolitan weekly newspapers, and it is more soap and fire in it than all of its cont m ons of the Federal Administration are as soley as ear, and is the cheapest paper in the land.

From the Independent Emportum, Pa.
With the beginning of 1872 The Weekly Sun has neen doubled in size. It no a contains eight pages intead of four, making it equal in dimensions to any other weekly secular journal published to this counry. At the same time its price has not been ineased. It is a bold anduncompromising advocate of the people's rights, and in its enlarged form is ne of the very cheapest papers in the Unit ed States

Who was Beaten in Barlan's Defeat.

Who was Beaten in Harlau's Defeat.

Des Soines correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Nor would it be just to omit speaking of the Presidental bearing of the line contest. While it is true that some of Mr. Alison's Dest friends are iriends of President Grant, it is also true that the friends of Harlan over and over again charged that their candidate was the recognized advocate and defender of the Administration in the Senate.

It is certain also that Senator Harlan was ablowed by the Administration in the Senate.

It is certain also that Senator Harlan was ablowed by the Administration to make certain appointments, and to "hang up," others in the State for no other reason than that of the pending election. It is also certain that his chief friend and regions at Wassington civi constantly avered that the Administration could not afford to let Mr. Harlan be beaten; and it is also from part of the Senatorial cobby here were devoted friends of the Political cobby here were devoted friends of the Political class from all parts of the Suite Lere was devoted friends of the political class from all parts of the Suite Lere was enough to the political class from all parts of the Suite Lere was enough. beaton; and it is also true that hour all the recall officers who formed part of the Senator tolby here were devoted frients of Mr. Harian. Moreover, in this great gathering of the positive time men of note and influence from nearly ever portion. It is a noteworthy fact that, among the best minds of these, there is a great feeling of doubles to the success of Freshient Grant, were he one cut in no charion; and I state it as a simple fact that I heard several of the most prominent Radicals of low-men who receive and deserve the highest ensured to their icliow-citizens—decare with great expessions that the unity and salvation of the Received their leftow-citizens—decare with great expessions that the unity and salvation of the Received their leftow-citizens—decare with great expessions that the unity and salvation of the Received the control of the received the received the received of their more in sorrow and in anger; but nothing is more certain than that our freeze has a control of the work and country tended the more has a cit form who have ever been see flat 45 minutes of the work large with the first seed and a faint seed the canded as a work of the country tended the canded as a work of the country tended the tended as a strength of the work have ever been seed as 45 minutes of the party in this first seed the canded as a strength of the party in this first seed to the canded as a strength of the seed of t COL. FISK'S MEMORY.

The Last Sad Rites of the O. M. H.-A Wou derful Secret Organization-Col. Fish Made a Member Over the Heads of Gov.

Sewardand Prof. Morse. The O. M. H. of America paid yesterday the inst honors to the memory of Col. Fisk, who wee one of their members. Curious to know more about the mysterious association, the SUN reporter interviewed the Master, Baron H. de Reiffenberg, and obtained the following curious information :

O. M. H. are the Latin initials of Orde Maits Hierosolymæque-order of Malta and Jerusalem It is a branch of the famous order of Maita, and dates from Guy de Lusignan. Among the dead members are the Duc de Pessigny, Charles Dickens. and the late colored Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana. The number of the members is limited to 365, the number of days in the year, and there are but 19 in America.

When asked how it happened that a man like Col-Fisk joined such an association, the Master replied that no one is allowed to become a candidate. but is chosen by the Supreme Chapter and then informed of it. It rests with him to accept or decime. When Col. Fisk was chosen three names were | proposed, seward, Morse, and Fisk.

We aim at power," said the Master, "and power lies either in political influence, in great intelect, or money. Seward and Morse represented the two first, while lisk was a first-class specimen of t e go shead Young America. The great age of the wo first went against them. When Mr. Oscar J. Dunn of Louisiana was elected the name of Ben Butler was also proposed, but, be it said to our credit, he was unanimously black-balled. Among our members we count Garibaldi, Bianqui, Isaac Butt, the Duke of Arenberg, and even Mousignore de Mérode, formerly Minister of War to his Holl-ness the Pope. Louis Napoleon, who was affiliated when in cheap lodgings in King street, London, was reason why the plain truth about this matter should | expelled by a vote of 359 against 5, after his infa

"Our object," added Mr. de Reiffenberg, "varies with the necessities of the age. Actually we aim of Ireland, through a solid bond between these two nations. The Cubans also receive a great share of our sympathy."

The reporter was then introduced to a gentleman from New Orleans, who had come up on purpose for the convocation, and thanking the Baron for his courtesy, took his departure.

Fisk's Brain Larger than Webster's.

Fish's Brain Larger than Webster's.

From the Evening Matt.

Big brains seem to produce a great variety of results. Fish's brain weighed fity-eight ounces, Daniel Webster's weighed but fifty-three ounces and a half. Cuvier had sixty-tour ounces and a half, while Prof. Abercrembis possessed sixty-three, Eulioff, the nurderer, who was executed at Binghamton list spring, had fifty nine ounces of brain. This seems to indicate that a man with a great brain is likely to be something or other.

AMUSEMENTS

Grand Opera House. The personation by Mr. Florence of the character of Obenreizer, in "No Thoronghfare," to be performed for the last time this evening at of character acting as to justify a recurrence of its merits. Those who have been accustomed to see Mr. Florence in Bob Brierly, or in his Irish characters, will scarcely recognize him as his Irish characters, will scarcely recognize him as the swarthy Swiss in this very interesting play. His assumption of the gait, shrue, manner, and idiomatic peculiarities of the ineal Obenreizer is very complete, and his Swiss accent nearly perfect, though in this the familiar voice of Brierly is sometimes heard. The character of Obenreizer is not an easy one to depict. He is a being full of subtlety, unscrupious—i prey to the consuming passion of jealousy—rady to murder if necessary to his purposes; blood-thirsty as a tiver, and crafty and stealthy as a serpent; withal a man of nerve and self command, and concealing his natural ferocity under a veil of smoothness and gentleness.

All these characteristics Mr. Fiorence repro-

All these characteristics. Mr. Florence reproduces. In these efforts he receives better support than usual from the combany at this theatre. Mr. Fiske's Joey Ladle is, while perhaps too coarse a caricature to appear natural, yet not more so than Dickene's characters often are. Mr. William H. Pope's Walter Wilding is interesting, and indicates improvement in this gentleman's study. The scenery is excellent.

Mrs. Moulton in Brooklyn.

A large and sympathetic audience greeted Mrs. Moulton's resppearance on Thursday night at he Academy-the only concert she will give in the eighborhood on her way northward to Springfield

The programme contained several of the old favotes in which Mrs. Moulton made so pleasant an mpression on her first appearance: "The Bel Raggio from "Semiramide." Blumenthal's "Capriciosa," and others. In response to encores she same with the old fascinating, miscrisvous expression the "Beware" song and in Asstriarin Jodel lied. Perhaps the gem of the evening, however, was her duo with Signor Ferranti, from "Crispino e Comare." which was admirable for clear, delicate vocalization on the part of the lady, and for unctuous humor and expression on that of the oartione. Signor Ferranti's good singing and humorous cantomine in Figrayanti's "Femmine, Femmine" and in the "Tarantella," which he gave as an encore, roused great enthusiasm on the part of the andienness as did also Mr. Brookhouse Bowler's pleasant, though not utterly correct execution of "The Bayoff Biscay" and "Pretty Jane."

Mr. Wehli played one or two pieces of his wellword concert reperfoire, and responded to an encore with his left hand as usual.

Printing House Equare.

landing, lowered the gas and, seating derseif on the topmines step, placed the revolver to nor right temple topmines the part of the salt and fred. The hall and static step and fred. The hall and static step and fred. The hall and statics are narrow, and the states make a curve before joining the landing, so as to leave space for a statuetts niche in the wall. The ball mode an ugly hole, from which the dolod boured in a thick stream. She fell back on the land part with the maid and into the wall. The ball mode an ugly hole, from which the dolod boured in a thick stream. She fell back on the land part with the maid and into the wall. The ball mode an ugly hole, from which the dolod boured in a thick stream. She fell back on the leading with the head against the wall, the misto drop ping from her grasp goon her breast, and her haad sinking down a few inches below.

Dr. Pray had just come it hand was removing his gives, prepartatory to taking off its overcost. He heard the shot and the misto of the body for the proposed. He heard the shot and the misto of the body for the proposed in a thick stream. She fell back on the l from "Semiramide," Blumenthal's "Calaggio"

Printing House Square.

The undersigned agree to pay the sums of money set opposite their respective names for the

Subscriptions may be sent to

Contributions of any amount will be received.

San hounge Carrespondence of the continual conmercial.

In the absence of Mr. Ames, the business of our commercial agency here had been left in the mands of one Sabotka, formerly from New Yars. This man has been living with a disrebutable coorsel woman here, walle he has a wife and chirren living in powerly in New Yars. On Christmas even this man Sabotsa had a felth with this woman in one of the public streets. In other respects his conduct has been so indecent and distractful that representatives of other countries will not associate. esentatives of other countries will not associate

resentatives of other countries will not associate with him.

It seems to me that if our Government desire to be recressented abroad with an tolera leaders of a cities, they should par a salary equal at least to mat of a secont-class clerk in a sales store. The above facts were given me by Mr. Leiber, in presence of Cant. Delaney. For the first time in my mile I was tempted to discove my nativity this I got out of the blace.

Berjamin Frinklin said, "A penny said is two pence careed." Depositions again the Mile of a large muster of a large must be made of a large must be large.

A Territle Explosion near London.

London, Jun 13 — A carrindon from the large of a large muster of a large must be large.

ISABEL A. TITUS'S SUICIDE

A BEAUTIFUL GIRL SHOOTS HER. SELF THROUGH THE HEAD

Bidding Her Friends Good Night before the fatat deed. Never Mind; it Will Lass as Long as I Shall Want it."
At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a gentleman called at the West Twentieth street police station.

and inquired whether West Twenty fourth street between Fifth and Sixth avenues was in that precinet, as a suicide had been committed in that locality. He was directed to the West Thirtieth street tation, where he arri ed at 7:25. He gave his name as Dr. J. Parker Pray, dermatologist, of West Twenty fourth street, and in ormed Sergoant Heich inson that Miss Isabel A. Titus, aged 18. of B ston, had shot herself through the brain at 10.45 o'clock on the previous evening. He added that she was a half sister of Theodore M. Davis, receiver of the Ocean Bank. When questioned as to the reases why he had not notified the police before, he plead ed the excitement caused by the sad affair. See geant fluichirson immediately visited the house, and after gleaning all the particulars, notified Coro ner Young, who arrived about 9 o'clock. This being Mr. Young's week off duty, he took no action in the case, but sent word to Coroner Herrmann who was promptly on hand.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SUICIDE. Miss Titus was a beautiful young lady, with a remarkably clear complexion and abundant brown hair. She was extraordinarily well develoved for her age. Her disposition was lively, but during the past two years she has been periodically subject to distressing pains in the head and fits of despondences arising from natural causes. Sie was a resident of Peppereil, Mass., near Manchester, about 20 miles from Boston, where her mother, Mrs. J. H. Titus, lives. Mrs. Titus is the widow of the father of Theodoro M. Davis, the Wall street lawyer, who bat recently become famous as the receiver of the Ocean Bank. Mrs. Titus was at one time immensely wealthy, and is now in comfortable circumstar ces. Beside Isabe', she has two other dau liters; one Mrs. Lewis, wife of a Boston lawyer, a fall sister of Isabel, and the other Mrs. Galloway, with of a retired New York iron merchant, sister of Mr. Davis. Mrs. Galloway and her husband occupy . suite of rooms on the third floor of the house, & West Twenty fourth street, which is a fashionable boarding house kept by a Mrs. Adams. It is a feprstory and English basement brown stone mansion, on the sout a side of the street, and about the middle of the block. Dr. Pray, who is a boarder, has his

Miss Titus has been a student in the convente, the Sacred Heart at Detroit, and has recently gra-

office on the second floor and displays a hele sign

the Sacred Heart at Detroit, and has recently graduated. Six weeks ago she came to this city on a visit to her sister. Mrs. Galloway. Three or foar days ago Mrs. Lewis also arrived on a similar well from Richmond, Va., where she had been spending the winier for her hearth. They became great favorites with the other bonders, both being highly accomplished ladies. While at her hone in Massachuseits, Isabel and her young friends were wont to amuse themselves with pistol practise at a target. After a time she became a very experiments would be a summark would be a summark would be a summark of the summa

"IT WILL LAST AS LONG AS I SHALL WANT IT." During the past week she had one of her fits of depression, but at intervals was bnownt and gay as usual. A day or two ago, while walking with Mrs. Galloway in the street, the lutter noticed that a handsome new cress she wore was trailing in the dirt, and told her to raise it or it would be de-

dirt, and told her to raise it or it would be destroyed.

"Never mind," was the reply; "it will last as long as I shall want it."

Nothing was thought of the remark at the time, but the tragedy has brought it back to the recollection of Mrs. Galloway, and from this it is believed that she had the deed in contemplation for some days. On Thursday afternoon she went out visting, and in the evening she and her sister received the waits of several gestlemen friends in the parlor. I she was not so lively as usual. During the evening she was not so lively as usual. During the evening she remarked that she was going away, but supposing that she meant to Detroit, her friends took the remark as a joke. At hall sust 10 Isabel and Mrs. Galloway went up stairs to their rooms, leaving Mrs. Lewis to but the visitors good bye. Soon atterward Isabel went out into the hall and then came back and looked out of the window. Then came back and looked out of the window. Then came back and looked out of the window. Then came back and looked out of the window. Then came back and looked out of the window. Then came back and looked out of the window. Then came back and looked out of the window. Then came back and looked out of the window. Then came back and looked out of the window. Then came back and looked out of the window. Then came back and looked out of the window. Then came back and looked out of the window. Then came back and looked out of the window. Then came back and looked out of the window. Then

She then mounted the stairs again to the bird landing, lowered the gas and, seating perself on the topmost step, placed the revolver to har right temple and fired. The hall and stairs are narrow, and the

GASPING AND INSENSIBLE.

The undersigned agree to pay the sums of money set opposite their respective names for the purpose of procuring a broaze statue of Horace Greeley, to be erected in Printing House Square, on the vacant space in front of the new Stats Zeituag office, opposite the statue of Benjamin Frankla at the other end of the square. It is understood that designs for the proposed statue of Horace Greeley are to be invited from all sculptors who may wish to furnish them; and that a committee of at least three competent persons shall select the one to be adopted.

New York, Jan. 17, 1872.

Charles A Danz.

A German Chizen of New York.

W. O. Berlett.

A He lifted her in his arms and bore her into her room, where he laid her on the bud affirst significance of the sum and the sum of the superiod of the sup

permission from the Coroner to dispose of the remains:

To the Rev. Was, F. Wallon, F. purer Mass.

To the Rev. Was, F. Wallon, F. purer Mass.

I ster lands a dist last high. Find some dear trees to stay with mother. Break the newstoner as read in as possible. I fear the soutien greet will one which her, we will come with the noily on sain, as more ing. Make arrangements to receive, with mother.

At Mrs. Lowis's request Dr. Pras. Beats watered over the hole made by he build in order to said Mrs. Thus the stock of seeing it. During the afternoon the gody was blaced in an elegant casset, and at Sr. M. for varied to fluction by the express train, necompanied by her relatives.

The strangest part of the affair is that Mr. D. v.s. who resides in 23 West Twentieth street and four blocks distant, was not even as wre that fishes was in the city. He says he has not seen her since six was a child. He was down town about his business sill day vesicities.

What is Wunted to a Prastitude in the six of the six

What is Wunted in a President

From the Nation.

The country begins to sigh more and more every day for justified and first to sigh more and more every day for justified and first to vie we in the conduct of the Administration. It wants in President with which when he talks ubout revenue reform, knows what he means; who has, on the great questions of the day, the first joinions of a man who has shalled them, and enjoys the study of them, and who have a head he attempts a reform, attempts it in such a learned that half the nation shall not love on, distinct that the ready means to have any reformalist